THE YEAR AND ITS PARTS

The year comprises twelve months, or fifty-two weeks and one day; more precisely, 365 days and almost six hours: this being the time taken for the sun completely to traverse Zodiac. Every four years those extra six hours add up to one full day, and thus the fourth year to which this extra day is added is called bissextile, or a leap year.

Rectification of the year; its necessity: the Gregorian Calendar

The statement above that the year contains 365 days and six hours was not meant to convey that those six hours are exact or complete. In fact, the time falls some minutes short of six hours. At an earlier period in history the calendar was computed on the assumption that the year comprised 365 days and six hours exactly, thus erroneously giving those extra minutes to every year. In the course of time those extra minutes added up to ten days so that the vernal equinox had lost its proper place in the calendar.

The Council of Nice determined March 21 for the equinox and also restored the 14th day of the paschal moon to its proper place. But in the interval between the Council and the reformation of the calendar in 1582, an error of ten days had crept into the reckoning. To remedy this situation, Pope Gregory XIII not only restored the vernal equinox to its proper place, but arranged that in future no similar error would occur and that neither the vernal equinox nor the 14th day of the paschal moon would ever again be moved from their proper place.

To restore the vernal equinox to March 21, Pope Gregory decreed that in the month of October of the year 1582 the above-mentioned ten extra days should be taken from the calendar. Thus after the 4th of October, the feast of St. Francis, the following day was not the 5th but the 15th. In this way, the error which had crept in and steadily increased over so many years, was finally corrected.

To avoid the future possibility of March 21 not corresponding to the vernal equinox, Pope Gregory decreed that the custom of having a leap year every fourth year should continue, except in centenary years. With the exception of the year 1600, the next centenary to follow the reformation of the calendar, all future centenary years would be arranged as follows. In every four hundred years the first three centenaries would not be leap years, whereas the fourth centenary would be. Thus, the years 1700, 1800 and 1900 would not be leap years but in the year 2000 the customary bissextile day would be inserted so that the month of February would

have 29 days. This same procedure is to obtain in every subsequent four hundred years.

Ember days

Ember days (quarter tense) are the Wednesday and Friday of the weeks following the third Sunday of Advent, the first Sunday of Lent, Pentecost Sunday and the third Sunday of September.

The celebration of Matrimony

Matrimony may be contracted at any time during the year. 2. It is forbidden, however, to impart the solemn nuptial blessing from the first Sunday in Advent to the feast of the Nativity, inclusive, and from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday, inclusive. 3. Local ordinaries, taking into account the liturgical laws, may permit the solemn blessing even in those closed times if there should be a reasonable cause. In these circumstances the spouses are to be advised to abstain from excessive external pomp.

The nineteen year cycle of the golden number

This is the constant cycle of a nineteen year period and within it the golden number varies from 1 to 19. When the cycle of 19 years is completed, the golden number again reverts to 1.

For example: in the year 1577 the golden number of this cycle is 1; the following year, 1578, it is 2. In each succeeding year the golden number increases by one until eventually the golden number of 19 is reached in 1595. After this the cycle begins again so that in 1596 the golden number is once again 1 and the following year, 1597, it is 2 *etc.*

To find out the golden number for any particular year, the following table must be kept in mind. This table begins with the year 1582 when the calendar was reformed, and is valid for all future time. Thus the golden number for any year after 1582 may be worked out in accordance with this table.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5

The first number in this table is 6, which is the golden number corresponding to the year 1582. The second number, 7, is the golden number of the following year 1583, and so on. To find the golden number for any subsequent year (i.e. after 1882) the counting must be done within the framework of this table until the year in question is reached.

A short method of finding the golden number for any year

Take the number of the particular year and add 1. Then divide the sum by 19. What is left over as a result of this division will be the

golden number for that particular year. If nothing is left over, then the golden number is 19.

Epacts and new moons

The epact is the number of days by which the common solar year, consisting of 365 days, exceeds the common lunar year which has only 354 days. In any given first year the epact is 11 which is the number of days which the common solar year has in excess of the common lunar year. In the second year the new moons will occur 11 days earlier than in the first. Thus the epact of the second year is 22, since the solar year will again exceed the lunar year by 11 days, and when these are added to the epact of the first year we have the total of 22. Now in the third year the new moons will occur 22 days earlier than the first year. However, the epact of this third year is 3 and not 33. The reason for this is as follows. Another addition of 11 to 22 gives 33 for the epact of the year ; but in consequence of the insertion of the intercalary month this epact is reduced to 3. In like manner the epacts of all the following years of the cycle are obtained by successively adding 11 to the epact of the former year, and rejecting 30 as often as the sum exceeds that number.

Now, however, some further corrections must be explained. As already seen, each year not only has its own peculiar epact but its golden number as well. In the series of epacts the last one will be 29, which corresponds to the golden number 19. When this epact is reached, 12 days are to be added instead of the normal 11. When 12 is added to 29 we have the total of 41 and when 30 are rejected this leaves us once again with 11 to begin the series. The reason for this is to ensure that the last intercalary moon period, during the current golden number of 19, should have only 29 days. If this month were to contain 30 days such as the other six intercalary moon periods, then after a period of 19 solar years the new moons would cease to recur on the same days, but would gradually move towards the ends of the months. In fact, after a period of 19 years the new moon would recur one day late. This whole problem has been explained in the book on the reformation of the Roman calendar.

There are 19 epacts corresponding to the 19 golden numbers. The following table shows the relation between the two *before* the reformation of the calendar.

Table of epacts and corresponding golden numbers such as they were before the correction of the calendar.

Gold. num.	1	2	3	4	5		
Epacts.	xi	xxii	iii	xiv	xxv		
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	vi	xvii	xxviii	ix	xx	i	xii
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	xxiii	iv	xv	xxvi	vii	xviii	xxix

Seeing that the nineteen year cycle of the golden number is imperfect (since, as already explained, the new moons after a period of 19 solar years do not return to the same places), likewise the cycle of 19 epacts is imperfect. Consequently, the cycle has been rectified so that in future in place of the golden number and the above mentioned 19 epacts, we may use 30 epact numbers instead, beginning with 1 and progressively increasing to 30. In this series, however, the last epact which in the order of things should be 30, will not be signified by any number but simply by the sign*. The reason for this is that no epact could possibly be 30.

At different times a different set of 19 epacts, of the 30 mentioned above, will correspond to the 19 golden numbers. This variation is demanded by the co-relation of the solar and lunar years. The 19 epacts are to proceed as formerly by adding the same number 11, with the exception of the epact which corresponds to the golden number 19. In this particular case 12 is to be added instead of 11, and the reason for this exception is to ensure that the following epact will correspond to the golden number 1, as already explained.

The following table will exemplify this. It contains the golden numbers and the corresponding epacts from the year 1582 (when the calendar was reformed and 10 days removed) to the year 1700 exclusive. Whereas the common epacts should change in March, here they change at the beginning of the year, together with the golden number. In place of the old epacts, these new ones are now put forward.

Table of epacts and corresponding golden numbers from Oct. 15, 1582, inclusive, to the year 1700, exclusive.

Gold. num.		6	7	8	9	10	
Epacts		xxvi	vii	xviii	xxix	x	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
xxi	ii	xiii	xxiv	v	xvi	xxvii	
18	19	1	2	3	4	5	
viii	xix	i	xii	xiii	iv	xv	

If the epact for any particular year is sought, first of all find its golden number in the higher line of the table which covers the period. Immediately below the golden number the corresponding epact will be found, or at least the sign*. When this epact (or the sign*) is found in the calendar, this signifies that the new moon occurs on that particular day.

The golden number for any year will be found either by using the rule mentioned previously, or from any table of epacts which covers the period in question — a table which gives the first golden number to the first year of the period, and the second golden number to the following year, etc. In the same way the epact, without the golden number, may be found if there is a current valid table which gives the first epact to the first year of the period to be covered, and the second epact to the second year, etc.

Example: The first table begins with the year 1582. This was the year in which the calendar was corrected and the ten days removed, so that from Oct. 15 in that year the table is valid. The first golden number in this table is 6 and immediately below and corresponding to this is the epact xxvi. Thus in this particular year the new moons occur on Oct. 27, Nov. 26 and Dec. 25. Similarly in the year 1583 (always presupposing the correction of the calendar) the golden number is 7 and we see in the same table that the epact is vii. This epact indicates the new moons for the entire calendar year. They occur on Jan. 24, Feb. 22 and March 24, etc.

Another table of epacts and corresponding golden numbers from the year 1700 inclusive to the year 1900 exclusive.

Gol. num.	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Epacts.	ix	xx	i	xii	xxiii	iv	
16	17	18	19	1	2	3	
xv	xxvi	vii	xviii	*	xi	xxii	
4	5	6	7	8	9		
iii	xiv	xxv	vi	xvii	xxviii		

Another table of epacts and corresponding golden numbers from the year 1900, inclusive to the year 2200, exclusive.

Gold. num.	1	2	3	4	5	
Epacts.	xxix	x	xxi	ii	xiii	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
xxiv	v	xvi	xxvii	viii	xix	*
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
xi	xxii	iii	xiv	25	vi	xvii

To understand how this table of epacts is to be used, consider the following examples. The year 1901 has epact x placed under the golden number 2. In that year the new moons occur on Jan. 21, Feb. 19, March 21, etc. Likewise, the year 1902 has epact xxi under the golden number 3 and this enables us to discover in the calendar the new moons for the entire year: for instance, Jan. 10, Feb. 8 and March 10. The same information for any subsequent year may be got by using this table, going from left to right until the year in question is reached.

It will be noticed that the epact given for the year 1911 is not designated by any number but rather by the sign*, which is found under the golden number 12. In the calendar this sign will indicate the new moons for the entire year, i.e. on Jan. 1 and 31, on March 1 and 31 (the absence of the sign* in the calendar for the month of February indicates that when this epact is current there is no new moon in that month), on April 29, etc.

Finally, let us consider the year 1916 which in the last table given above has the golden number 17 and immediately under neath has epact 25 expressed in Arabic numerals, unlike the others. Wherever we find epact 25 (Arabic numerals) in the calendar of 1916, on that day the new moon will occur, as on Jan. 6, Feb. 4, March 6, April 4, etc. As often as epact 25 corresponds to golden numbers which are greater than 11, i.e. from 12 to 19, then it is to be written on the calendar in Arabic numerals. When, however, the same epact corresponds to golden numbers which are less than 12, i.e. from 1 to 11 inclusive, then it is to be written on the calendar in Roman numerals. This procedure is observed for epact 25 alone and never for any of the others, and the reason for this is to ensure that the lunar years are more perfectly co-ordinated with the solar years. For the same reason in six places of the calendar the two epacts xxv and xxiv are inserted.

Table of dominical letters from Oct. 15 1582 (after correction of the calendar) to the year 1700, inclusive.

c	b	A g	f	e	d	c b	A	g	f	e d	c	b	A
g f	e	d	c	b A	g	f	e	d c	b	A	g	f c	d

This table begins with the dominical letter c which corresponds to the year 1582 (when the calendar was corrected on Oct. 15). In the second cell of the table we have the letter b which corresponds to 1583, and in the third cell the letters A g which pertain to the year 1584 etc. The dominical letter for any subsequent year until 1700, exclusive, may be worked out within the framework of this table, going from left to right through the entire table and beginning again when necessary, until the year in question is reached.

If a particular year should have but one dominical letter, this signifies that it is a common year. If, however, it should have two dominical letters, then it is a leap year and the higher of the two letters refers to the dates of the Sundays from the beginning of the year to the feast of St. Matthias, Apostle (Feb. 24), whereas the lower letter will give the same information for the remainder of the year.

Example: Suppose that the dominical letter for the year 1587 is being sought. We know that the first cell of the table which contains the letter c refers to the year 1582. By simply counting the cells (and the years) along the same table we find in the sixth place the letter d which is the dominical letter of the year 1587. (Note, however, that even though a particular cell of the table contains two letters, it is still counted as one year.) Since the dominical letter of the year 1587 is simple and not compound, this means that it is not a leap year and consequently the same letter is valid all the year through.

Now suppose that the dominical letter for the year 1616 is being sought. First, we must go through the table again and again until we reach the cell corresponding to 1616. Eventually we arrive at the seventh cell of the table which contains two letters, c b. This indicates that it is a leap year and the higher letter, c, will give the dates for the Sundays from the

beginning of the year to the feast of St. Matthias, while the lower letter, b, is valid for the remainder of the year.

Another table of dominical letters from the year 1901, inclusive, to the year 2100, exclusive.

f	e	d	c b	A	g	f	e	c d	b	A	g f	e	d
c	b A	g	f	e	d c	b	A	g	f e	d	c	b	A g

This table begins with the dominical letter f which corresponds to the year 1901. In the second cell of the table we have the letter e which refers to the year 1902, etc. The dominical letter for any subsequent year will be got by counting along the cells of the table (going from left to right through the entire table and beginning again when necessary) until the year in question is reached. Then, as already explained, if we find that the year has but one dominical letter, this signifies that it is a common year. If, however, it should have two dominical letters, then it is a leap year and the higher of the two letters will give the date for Sunday in the calendar from the beginning of the year to the feast of St. Matthias, Apostle, whereas the lower letter will give the same information for the remainder of the year.

Cycle of Indiction

The cycle of indiction is the constant rotation of a 15 year period so that the numbers of the years within the cycle constantly vary between 1 and 15. As used in Papal Bulls, January is considered the beginning of each year.

The cycle of indiction is often referred to in official and public documents. The following table will give us the number of any year within the cycle. While the table is valid for all future time, it begins with the year 1582, when the calendar was corrected.

Table of indiction from the year 1582

10	11	12	13		14	15	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

In this table the first number, 10, corresponds to the year 1582 and the second number 11 to the following year 1583 etc. The indiction of any subsequent year may be got from the same table by counting along the numbers of indiction (going from left to right through the entire table and beginning again when necessary) until the year in question is reached.

Movable feasts

The Council of Nice decreed that Easter on which the dates of all the other movable feasts depend it is to be celebrated on the Sunday which immediately

follows the 14th day of the moon of the first month. (According to the Hebrew calculation the first month is that in which the 14th day of the moon falls on the day of the vernal equinox, March 21, or which immediately follows it.)

The date of Easter may be calculated if we know the epact for any particular year. First, observe the calendar between March 8 and April 5 (both days inclusive). Notice on the same calendar the series of epacts which run concurrently with the days of the month. Now, between March 8 and April 5 (both days inclusive) find the epact of the year in question, and note the day which corresponds to it on the calendar. (The 14th day of the moon will be either the vernal equinox or some day subsequent to it, irrespective of the epact.) Having found the above-mentioned day somewhere between March 8 and April 5, then from this day (inclusive) count on 14 days in the calendar, and the Sunday which immediately follows this 14th day is Easter. (Note that it is the Sunday which follows the 14th day of the moon, to avoid Easter falling on the same day as the Jewish feast, and this would happen if the 14th day of the moon should be a Sunday.)

Example: For the year 1605 the epact is x and the dominical letter is b. When we consult the calendar between March 8 and April 5, inclusive, we find epact x listed opposite March 21. From March 21, inclusive, we count on the 14 days to find the 14th day of the moon. In this year it happens to be April 3, but we notice opposite this date in the calendar the dominical letter b, which indicates that in the year 1605 it is Sunday. Lest Easter should coincide with the Jewish Passover which is celebrated on this very day, the 14th day of the moon, we continue down the calendar until we find the next recurrence of the dominical letter b, i.e. the next Sunday, which in that year falls on April 10. In 1605, therefore, Easter is celebrated on April 10.

Next let us consider the case of 1604. Its epact is xxix and since it is a leap year, it has a double dominical letter, d c. Consulting the calendar between March 8 and April 5, inclusive, we find epact xxix opposite April 1. Then we count the 14 days to find the 14th day of the moon, and this happens to be April 14. At this particular time of the year (after the feast of St. Matthias) it is the second dominical letter which is current, i.e. c. Therefore, we continue down the calendar from April 14 (which represents the 14th day of the moon) until we arrive at the dominical letter c. We find it opposite April 18, and thus in the year 1604 Easter Sunday is celebrated on April 18.

Two distinct tables, one old and the other new, are given further on for the purpose of calculating all the movable feasts of any year. The old table is to be used in the

following manner. On the left hand side of the table, find the current epact and then in the next column find the current dominical letter which is the next *below* the current epact. If it should happen that the current dominical letter is directly opposite the current epact, this is not to be taken, but the same letter when it occurs again immediately below. When the dominical letter is found in this way, the dates of all the movable feasts of the year are given directly opposite.

The following is an example of how this (older) table is to be used. The epact for the year 1606 is xxi and the dominical letter is A. Using the table we find epact xxi and then the dominical letter A which is immediately *below* it in the next column. Opposite dominical letter A we find all the necessary information regarding the dates of the movable feasts of the year: Septuagesima falls on Jan. 22, Ash Wednesday on Feb. 8, Easter on March 26, Ascension on May 4, Pentecost on May 14. Likewise, we are told that in this particular year there are 28 Sundays between Pentecost and Advent, and that Advent begins on Dec. 3.

The year 1605 will serve as another example. The epact is x and the dominical letter is b. In this case when the table is consulted it will be found that the dominical letter b is directly opposite epact x. Consequently it is necessary to go down the column of dominical letters to find b when it next occurs. Opposite this dominical letter b we find that in 1605 Septuagesima falls on Feb. 6, Ash Wednesday on Feb. 23, Easter on April 10, etc.

When there is question of a leap year, the same procedure must be observed as in the common year. When one or other of the two current dominical letters is found directly opposite the current epact, it will be necessary to read down the column and find similar letters when they next occur. This will give the requisite information for the movable feasts of the year.

Now let us consider the second (new) table and its use for finding the dates of the movable feasts. In the compartment or cell containing the current dominical letter, find the current epact. Directly across from this epact will be found the dates for all the movable feasts of the year.

Example: The year 1609 has d as dominical letter and epact xxiv. Having found epact xxiv in the cell adjoining the letter d in the table, the line corresponding to this epact in the same table gives the requisite information, i.e. Septuagesima falls on Feb. 15, Ash Wednesday on March 4, Easter on April 19, etc.

Whether the old or the new table is being used, when there is question of a leap year, it is more convenient to consider only the second dominical letter, i.e. that which is valid after the feast of St. Matthias. Then if we find that the dates given for Septuagesima and Ash Wednesday are in January or February, one day is to be added to these by way of correction. As already explained, the first (higher) dominical letter given for a leap year is valid until the feast of St. Matthias. After this feast, which occurs in February, the second (lower) dominical letter is current, and the intercalary day has been inserted. Thus, Feb. 24 becomes Feb. 25, and Feb. 25 becomes Feb. 26, etc.

If during a leap year Ash Wednesday should fall in March, then there is no need to add an extra day (i.e. to that given in the table) since the second dominical letter (which is being used) is current and the intercalary day has already been inserted in February. Consequently, the days of the month are now corresponding to their appropriate numbers.

The rule of using *only* the second dominical letter when investigating the movable feasts of leap year is not merely a matter of convenience. If the leap year should have the current epact of xxiv or xxv and the dominical letters d c, then the second dominical letter *must* be used as otherwise the date of Septuagesima cannot be correctly calculated from the table. This will be illustrated by the third and fourth examples given below, i.e. for the years 4088 and 3784.

Example 1: The leap year 2096 has epact v and the dominical letters A g. When we take the second letter, g, to find the movable feasts, we see in the table that Septuagesima falls on Feb. 11 and Ash Wednesday on Feb. 28. When one day is added, the date for Septuagesima becomes Feb. 12, which in fact is a Sunday, and the date of Ash Wednesday becomes Feb. 29, which in fact is a Wednesday. The dates for Easter and the other movable feasts do not have to be changed but are exactly as stated in the table.

Example 2: The leap year 4088 has epact xxiv and the dominical letters d c. If we use the second dominical letter, c, to investigate the movable feasts, we find in the table that Septuagesima falls on Feb. 21: adding one day, this becomes Feb. 22, which in fact is a Sunday. Likewise, the table tells us that Ash Wednesday falls on March 10. Coming so late, the date of Ash Wednesday does not need to be changed.

Example 3: The leap year 3784 has epact xxv and the dominical letters d c. If, once again, we use the second letter, c, we find in the table that Septuagesima is due on February 21, and the usual addition of one day will change this to Feb. 22.

Example 4: In the case of the years 4088 and 3784, if we should use the first dominical letter, d, to find the date of Septuagesima, our information would be false. According to the table, the dominical letter d, when current with epact xxiv or xxv, gives the date Feb. 15 for Septuagesima. This is false. By using the second dominical letter, c, we find

that in the same year Easter occurs on April 25 and Septuagesima on Feb. 22. (Cf. example 3.) This may be verified by counting back from the date of Easter to Septuagesima.

In the first of the two tables given below the golden numbers are to be found to the left of the column of epacts. The golden numbers are arranged in this table in the same order which they had *before* the calendar was corrected. The reason for this is to enable us to find the dates for Easter and the other movable feasts in the period between the Council of Nice and the year 1582, when the calendar was reformed. To find the dates of the movable feasts in any year during this period, use the golden number instead of the epact, employing the same method as when the epact is used. For instance, suppose that we wish to know the dates of the movable feasts in the year 1450, and that we already know that the golden number for that year was 7 and the dominical letter d. Having found the golden number 7 in the extreme left hand column, we look for the letter d which occurs immediately *below* it. The table informs us that in the year 1450, Septuagesima was celebrated on Feb. 1, Ash Wednesday on Feb. 18, Easter on April 5, etc.

Advent is always celebrated on the Sunday which is nearest the feast of St. Andrew, Apostle (Nov. 30), so that it will always occur between Nov. 27 and Dec. 3, both days inclusive. To find the exact date of Advent in any particular year, consult the calendar between Nov. 27 and Dec. 3. The day corresponding to the current dominical letter will be the Sunday of Advent. For example, if the current dominical letter should be g, then the Sunday of Advent falls on Dec. 2, since it is this date which corresponds to the letter g in the calendar.

After the old and the new paschal tables which are to be found immediately below, there is given a table in which the movable feasts have been calculated for a number of determined years. All this information has been acquired from the first two paschal tables which are valid for all time.

Former Easter Table Revised

Golden number	Epact cycle		Dominical letter	Septuagesima	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Pentecost	Corpus Christi	Sunday after Pent.	1 Sunday of Advent
16		xxiii		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	May		
5		xxii	d	18	4	22	30	10	21	28	29 Nov.
		xxi	e	19	5	23	1 May	11	22	28	30
13		xx	f	20	6	24	2	12	23	28	1 Dec.
2		xix	g	21	7	25	3	13	24	28	2
		xviii	A	22	8	26	4	14	25	28	3
10		xvii	b	23	9	27	5	15	26	27	27 Nov.
		xvi	c	24	10	28	6	16	27	27	28
18		xv	d	25	11	29	7	17	28	27	29
7		xiv	e	26	12	30	8	18	29	27	30
		xiii	f	27	13	31	9	19	30	27	1 Dec.
15		xii	g	28	14	1 Apr.	10	20	31	27	2
4		xi	A	29	15	2	11	21	1 June	27	3
		x	b	30	16	3	12	22	2	26	27 Nov.
12		ix	c	31	17	4	13	23	3	26	28
1		viii	d	1 Feb.	18	5	14	24	4	26	29
		vii	e	2	19	6	15	25	5	26	30
9		vi	f	3	20	7	16	26	6	26	1 Dec.
		v	g	4	21	8	17	27	7	26	2
17		iv	A	5	22	9	18	28	8	26	3
6		iii	b	6	23	10	19	29	9	25	27 Nov.
		ii	c	7	24	11	20	30	10	25	28
14		i	d	8	25	12	21	31	11	25	29
3		*	e	9	26	13	22	1 June	12	25	30
		xxix	f	10	27	14	23	2	13	25	1 Dec.
11		xxviii	g	11	28	15	24	3	14	25	2
		xxvii	A	12	1 Mar.	16	25	4	15	25	3
19	25	xxvi	b	13	2	17	16	5	16	24	27 Nov.
8	xxv	xxiv	c	14	3	18	27	6	17	24	28
			d	15	4	19	28	7	18	24	29
			e	16	5	20	29	8	19	24	30
			f	17	6	21	30	9	20	24	1 Dec.
			g	18	7	22	31	10	21	24	2
			A	19	8	23	1 June	11	22	24	3
			b	20	9	24	2	12	23	23	27 Nov.
			c	21	10	25	3	13	24	23	28

New Easter Table Revised

Dominical letter	Epact cycle	Septuagesima	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Pentecost	Corpus Christi	Sunday after Pent.	1 Sunday of Advent
D	23	18 Jan.	4 Feb.	22 Mar.	30 Apr.	10 May	21 May	28	29 Nov.
	22 21 20 19 18 17 16	25 Jan.	11 Feb.	29 Mar.	7 May	17 May	28 May	27	29 Nov.
	15 14 13 12 11 10 9	1 Feb.	18 Feb.	5 Apr.	14 May	24 May	4 June	26	29 Nov.
	8 7 6 5 4 3 2	8 Feb.	25 Feb.	12 Apr.	21 May	31 May	11 June	25	29 Nov.
	1 * 29 28 27 26 xxv 25 24	15 Feb.	4 March	19 Apr.	28 May	7 June	18 June	24	29 Nov.
E	23 22	19 Jan.	5 Feb.	23 Mar.	1 May	11 May	22 May	28	30 Nov.
	21 20 19 18 17 16 15	26 Jan.	12 Feb.	30 Mar.	8 May	18 May	29 May	27	30 Nov.
	14 13 12 11 10 9 8	2 Feb.	19 Feb.	6 Apr.	15 May	25 May	5 June	26	30 Nov.
	7 6 5 4 3 2 1	9 Feb.	26 Feb.	13 Apr.	22 May	1 June	12 June	25	30 Nov.
	* 29 28 27 26 xxv 25 24	16 Feb.	5 March	20 Apr.	29 May	8 June	19 June	24	30 Nov.
F	23 22 21	20 Jan.	6 Feb.	24 Mar.	2 May	12 May	23 May	28	1 Dec.
	20 19 18 17 16 15 14	27 Jan.	13 Feb.	31 Mar.	9 May	19 May	30 May	27	1 Dec.
	13 12 11 10 9 8 7	3 Feb.	20 Feb.	7 Apr.	16 May	26 May	6 June	26	1 Dec.
	6 5 4 3 2 1 *	10 Feb.	27 Feb.	14 Apr.	23 May	2 June	13 June	25	1 Dec.
	29 28 27 26 xxv 25 24	17 Feb.	6 March	21 Apr.	30 May	9 June	20 June	24	1 Dec.
G	23 22 21 20	21 Jan.	7 Feb.	25 Mar.	3 May	13 May	24 May	28	2 Dec.
	19 18 17 16 15 14 13	28 Jan.	14 Feb.	1 Apr.	10 May	20 May	31 May	27	2 Dec.
	12 11 10 9 8 7 6	4 Feb.	21 Feb.	8 Apr.	17 May	27 May	7 June	26	2 Dec.
	5 4 3 2 1 * 29	11 Feb.	28 Feb.	15 Apr.	24 May	3 June	14 June	25	2 Dec.
	28 27 26 xxv 25 24	18 Feb.	7 March	22 Apr.	31 May	10 June	21 June	24	2 Dec.
A	23 22 21 20 19	22 Jan.	8 Feb.	26 Mar.	4 May	14 May	25 May	28	3 Dec.
	18 17 16 15 14 13 12	29 Jan.	15 Feb.	2 Apr.	11 May	21 May	1 June	27	3 Dec.
	11 10 9 8 7 6 5	5 Feb.	22 Feb.	9 Apr.	18 May	28 May	8 June	26	3 Dec.
	4 3 2 1 * 29 28	12 Feb.	1 March	16 Apr.	25 May	4 June	15 June	25	3 Dec.
	27 26 xxv 25 24	19 Feb.	8 March	23 Apr.	1 June	11 June	22 June	24	3 Dec.
B	23 22 21 20 19 18	23 Jan.	9 Feb.	27 Mar.	5 May	15 May	26 May	27	27 Nov.
	17 16 15 14 13 12 11	30 Jan.	16 Feb.	3 Apr.	12 May	22 May	2 June	26	27 Nov.
	10 9 8 7 6 5 4	6 Feb.	23 Feb.	10 Apr.	19 May	29 May	9 June	25	27 Nov.
	3 2 1 * 29 28 27	13 Feb.	2 March	17 Apr.	26 May	5 June	16 June	24	27 Nov.
	26 xxv 25 24	20 Feb.	9 March	24 Apr.	2 June	12 June	23 June	23	27 Nov.
C	23 22 21 20 19 18 17	24 Jan.	10 Feb.	28 Mar.	6 May	16 May	27 May	27	28 Nov.
	16 15 14 13 12 11 10	31 Jan,	17 Feb.	4 Apr.	13 May	23 May	3 June	26	28 Nov.
	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	7 Feb.	24 Feb.	11 Apr.	20 May	30 May	10 June	25	28 Nov.
	1 * 29 28 27 26 xxv 25	14 Feb.	3 March	18 Apr.	27 May	6 June	17 June	24	28 Nov.
	24	21 Feb.	10 March	25 Apr.	3 June	13 June	24 June	23	28 Nov.